VERA CRUZ, Dec. 7, 1854. tion in Trade-Its Causes-Drain on the soury Doundling Away of the Caston se Revenues Anticipated Deficit of Next r-The Farce of Santa Anna's Redection pd Out-Way in which it was Managed-One Honest Man to be Found in Vera Oruz The New Foreign Treaties - The Guayamas soners Obstructions to American Commerce.

the steamer Orizaba, I employ one of the leisure m granted me in this port, against my incline to give you some news of this country.

hay leisure hours, because, having nothing to I wanted at least to talk to people and hear at was going on; but, in the first place, the fear I. S. H. and his spies is so strong that if you ask s to talk of business, this is out of the question people tell you at once that since immemorial es such a stagnation has not been experienced, a terrible lesses will be shown by the malance at of every house at the end of the year. Not that ne goods can be seld at all, even at a y sacrifice all over the country, but besides, no bls can be collected, as by the present laws mere are reduced to zero, and failures are sking out everywhere.

Nothing is more natural, according to the num-of population left to consume anything, or able for it, as will be shown below, and the most pay for it, as will be shown below, and prid revenue laws which cond.mn goods, after ig high import duties, to pay again 575 per at in the interior, and 32½ per cent more to ery new State they are introduced to. This the liberal tariff or Santa Anna, caforced the country at large, and which created friends him even in the United States, and may have n the cause, in part, for voting the seven millions

ods, you must deduct all the Indian population, of then including foreigners, women and children, to total will not be over two millions. From this ke about one hundred and firsty thousand of young n, who were working at factories or agricultural gravits, and who have been either made soldiers or taken to the woods in order to avoid this fate leniating that such would have spent twenty-five sats only daily, which is not saying too much, you eve at once \$37,500 daily taken out of circulation, aly on account of the present recruiting system— heavy sum, where such a small field is opened at

il for the foreign trade.

To say that a certain system was kept up by the resent government, would be a mockery, the only ha being to make as much of it as possible, and s amongst a few people, keep up the appear, ces of a great army, not fit for anything, atthough e regiments are well drilled, but whose officers. or the greatest part, consist of blackguards and people of all shades, from black to white, and soldiers desire nothing more than to be sent

The great plan appears to be to push Santa Anna the brink of the abyss, making him detested as uch as possible, and at last to throw him ver. For this purpose, it appears, the following measures are taken:—1. Bringing him into quarreis measures are taken:—1. Bringing him into quarrels vith all fereign governments, by the most avaricious apistice, robbery and all hind of crimes committed gainst foreigners in general, and against Americans most particularly, such as seizures under any setext, imprisonment, opening of letters; in act, insults and unjust laws enforced in any way maginable. 2. Expulsion of unoffending Mexicans and some foreigners without trial, for which burpose a host of spies is kept everywhere, who resort, just to suit the fancy of these worthies. 3. By the most absurd and impracticable haws affecting commerce, agriculture, and other beauticular friends from the prominent posts of the a my, &c.

bacticular friends from the prominent posts of the army, &c.

What the ulterior object may be, I am at a loss to kness; but I think Mr. Bonilla the greatest scoundirel of all, and Larse, the Jesuit, are still dreaming of a foreign prince.

The seven millions are squaudered away, or at least the little which is left, is hoarded up in the capital te pay expenses for a month or little more. In all other parts the civil officers and military men are benind in their payments from two to have months. The custom house revenues are reduced to a mere nothing, the taxes cannot be collected any more, and utter ruin is staring the government in the face—so much so, that the deficit of next year cannot be less than fifteen millions.

The most ridiculous farce was enacted on the first inst. The whole nation was called upon to vote whether H. El. H. should continue with the same power as heretofore, or another be named to take his place. It was proclaimed that nothing but these two points should be voied, and most graciously even the press should be free that day; all voters should be involable for their opinions, &c., and to-day already a law is out prescribing all employées and officers who did not vote, or what may be considered the same thing, who might vote against him.

The disgusting press of Vera Cruz and this magnanimous, and God knows what; the fact they can hardly find names to praise enough the present kewerm ent, itchspittles as they are.

This clumys and most abeurd farce is got up by Boallia, to keep up the present ministry, whi is the whole country excertses, and to throw sand into the eyes of Santa Anna himself, as well as into the eyes of Santa Anna himself, as well as into the eyes of Santa Anna himself, as well as into the eyes of Santa Anna himself, as well as into the eyes of Santa Anna himself, as well as into the eyes of Santa Anna himself, as well as into the eyes of santa with the present government is a strong one, with whom they may irrest without the least risk at all.

The way in which people were made to vote will mote be understood in our quanters, and I shall give you, therefore, a faint idea of the proceeding:—After having it published over and over again that much electic n was to take place, the petty officers of the municipality received orders last on the 30th Nov. to remind people of it, which they did by calling a good many out of hed between 10 and 11 at night. The next day from 3 o'clock at night, say ten hours, and then the returns were over 5,090. Now just consider that everybody had to write his name, and a good deal of small talk intervening, besides Mexican compliments, &c., and you may yen hours, and then the returns were over 5,090. Now just consider that everybody of a tingle, say the hours, a

he country come in at a com wratively chean rais, thereas ours are nearly all excluded—and mostly from remove of his own, found things too atrong, and as his government had ordered him to insist upon certain things, without going into discussion at all, and finding that he could not succeed, he sent a special messenger to England.

The Guayamas prisoners have been brought down here, and are to be sent home in a Fresch man-of-war, a cennederation which has not nor will be shown to Americans.

Dec. 8.— The steamer ought to have sailed to day at 10 o'clock; however, as a neither was blowing resterday she could not embark either passengers or money.

Dec. 8.— The assumer ought to have sailed to day at 10 o'clock; however, as a herther was blowing resterday ahe could not embark either passengers or money.

To day, the weather being fice, applications were made from all eides (this being a least day, of which this country has such a lot that alone for this reson there are not working days enough left to make the money necessary for the frolks of these holidays), to allow the shipment of specie, which would have been done in half as hour, as all the specie was cleared through the custom house yesterday, and the same guards who pass the loggage of passengers would only have to compare the packages with the accompanying documents. However, it was enough that it was an American steamer for our collector to refuse all these applications, aidney, with the greatest impodence, that to the English steamer he would under similar circumstances allew the embarkation solicited.

There you have a new proof how Americans are treated, which, by the by, is their own fault, and the paltry reason he gives is that he considers the Orizaba no mail boat. This is worse than the off-me itself; for if she is no mail boat why has she other privileges as such? Why does the Mexican government charge one real for each single letter seat by her, without paying any part of the expense of carrying it? Why do they charge fifty cents for a single letter that came down from Mexico by the express to be forwarded by the O kaba?

The fact is the steamer goes and leaves money and merchandise behind. When will our people and the government begin to find out how we are treated by the so called Mexican mation? As for this collector he has exhorted from the merchants by illegal seizures, fines not put down by the tariff and other unheard of maneuvres, the sum of alleast forty per cent for his share; and this rot only at the expense of the merchant, but also to the real loss of the government—thanks to barbarous laws—marie it appears exactly to suit him, for on a seizure he pays 50 per cent daty, where

Our Boston Correspondence Bo STON, Dec. 16, 1854.

The Lecturing Business-The English Ope Troupe-The "Beggar's Opera"-Fanny Fern-Mr. Gardner's Troubles Beginning-His Pro ferences for Connsellors-The Senatorial Question-List of Candidates-New Men-Mi Ely-Dr. Stone-Know Nothing Sheriffs-Dis-content About Offices Among the Democrat &c., &c.
The business of lecturing is greater here, and

throughout New England, than it has ever be before; though it seemed to have reached its us-most pessible height last winter. It is the only bind of business that is not in a very depressed condition. Waldo Emerson is reading lectures out of his new work on England, and very good they are though be does not down Macaplace as the of his new work on England, and very good they are, though he does put down Macaulay, as the Londoner did Shakspeare, as "a very much overrated man." Henry Moreau is delivering his new lecture on moonshine—"moonlight," I mean—in various places. Mr. Burlingame has repeated that "Now and Then" lecture of his so often, that the two things have actually changed places since he first gave it. There is not a man who can read dis tinctly—it matters not what he may read—but can make his fifty dollars per week with perfect ease. Two acquaintances of mine have come to the con clusion to club their forces, and go into the lecture business. The one can talk, but not write, while the other can write, but not talk; and they are to halve the results of their labors, though the talker will contribute most time and wind, but is expect ed to be rewarded, therefore, by applause. Of notes men, we have already had Samner, Casse and

Palirey is giving a series of lectures.

The English opera troupe will close their engagement at the Boston this afternoon, with the "B-3g-gar's Opera," which was performed on Wednesday evening. Miss Pyne was Gay's Polly, and nothing cles. The sang exquisitely. Mr. Harrison's Mucheath is pronounced by some of the critics to new of the highwaymen of the olden times than a performer at the Eglistoun tournament was a representative of Rois Guilbert or De Bracy. Baston fishicn, the troupe is just beginning to be thoroughly appreciate just as it is compled to leave uslies first performances were to fair houses; but the later once have been crowded.

Fanny Fern's new book is making quite a sensation here. It is no deliciously personat, "ao jolymelignant," and the characters hit hardest are so well known here, that everybody as a copy, and reads it, not quite so rapidly, perhaps, as the take has been done, secording to their own stacement, by some of the crazy editors of your own city, but will have caustic on human flesh. Since the world was surprised by the spipearance of "Jane Eyre" no female writer has published who can be compared with Fanny Fern.

I regret to hear that our new Governor elect in getting into a bed way, though as yet he has not done more than can be casily retrieved. He is said to be concerning himself about the election of Councillors, which is a very delicate piece of business, and may lead to grave troubse in the very organization of the government; and if that government should start badly, what hopps could its friends have for the future? There is evidently a struggle going on between the old and the new men in the American party of Massachusetts—between the producers and the consumers; between the producers and the consumers in the series of the said and the men was own which is a consumer of the first that the fall of the propers of the first of the producers and the ne

should exhibit preservation of particular offices.

The laterest in the Senatorial question continues to increase, particularly as symptoms of a determination to rush the master through the Legislature before the coming of the avil days are exhibiting

most common's named in connection with Shaakrahlo, with the ry political d signation for the extraordary years previously to the form thou of the American parity—

Henry Wilson, f. a. M. P. Wilder. wh.

Mark Tratton, f. s. A. B. Edy, wh.

C. S. Huntington, f. s. Kalus Caoste, wh.

Simon Brown, dem. Judge Bigelow, wh.

Auson Buringame, f. s. General Davareux, wh.

Most of these geatismen you know, and I nave already spoken of them and their chances. Mr.

Huntington, I presume, is named only because he cought to be eleeved, both from his talests and locality, the West being entitled to a Senator, not having had one, save Mr. Bates's brief term, and Mr. Bockwell under executive appointment, for these many long years. Mr. Ely is the same gentleman who was "diddled" out of the Congressional acmination in No. 3, after having been made as sure of getting it as Mr. Almaedac, of Bagada, was of a fortune and the grant vizier's daughter for a wife. He is clever; but when he made that arrangement about the State Senatorship in his part of Middleex, he must have had his wisdom teeth pulled. Mr. Choate is said to have jined the Ameri an party; but as he has more than once declined a Senatorship, when offered him by the whigs, it is not very likely that he is after such a place now. Dr. J. W. Stone is the well known reporter, an original Know Nothing of the genuine stamp, and a very good, warm hearted fellow. I do not exagenate when I assert that, to him, more than to any other man, is owing the peculiar result of the list election. He it was who persanded Mr. Gardner to join the order, when that gentleman was not quite prepared to do so without considerable pressing. The Doctor's object, and also Mr. Gardner's, was to get the latter geal leman nominated for Mayor of Beston, or fur Congrees, the idea of running him for Governor never having been entertained until a much later period. It came when ouvernations made it apparent that Dr. Smith could not safely be income to the modern Orestes and Pladee—were loader in the depende

Our Florida Correspondence OCALA, Florida, Dac. 8, 1884.

Southern Live Oak-Timber Cutting in 1809-8:. Simon's Island-The First Government Ships -Launch of the Isabella-Introduction of Long Staple Cotton—African Negroes—Singular Facts with Respect to them, &c.

Being in the way of forwarding you some inte-

resting information from this peninsular common-wealth and the region of country to which it is con-tiguous, I take up my pen in the belief that any communication of this character will find ready ad mission in your columns. I shall jot down my notes without much regard to the form in which I put them, or without any attempt at literary pretension.

Where so many strive at critical accuracy of atyle
it is sometimes refreshing to meet with the roug: and ready expression of the observations of a prac tical mind. First of all, then, I am in the interior of the pe

room at the hotel casually comes an old citizen whose head has been whitened with the mews of more than eighty winters. During all this time he has been constantly identified with, and resident in, various parts of the country between South Carolina and his present home. He is a native of the chivalric State, and well remembers General Francis Marion, who was familiar at his father's residence—his father being also "one of Marion's men." In early life my informant became a resident of Georgia, and from 1795 to subsequent to 1890. lived on and in the vicinity of St. Simon's Island, Ga. Your readers may not all remember that St. Simon's island is one of the chain of islands stretching along the coast of Georgia, but the interest that will attach to it in the present connection will arise from the incidents which I now repeat from the lips of my octogenarian triend. It is the locality from which the government first drew its supplies of live oak for naval purposes. Of the live oak from this island several of the first American frigates were built. Under a contract during the administration of Mr. Jefferson, Meers. Cowperturatic, Grace & Morgan, of the North, furnished the supplies stated. About three bundred hands were employed on the island at the period of 1798 and 1799. The hands were mostly from the North, and Mr. Morgan, one of the firm, remained principally at the island, superintending the operations. The main depot for the business was at St. Simon's after the timber out ting began to entend itself to other offseent islands and the main land. The contrast is great between the character of the islands now and what they were at the time referred to. Then, dense with their noble forests of live oak, out of which the bulwarks of the young republic were to be constructed; at present cleared of this michy growth, and presenting the hroad fleids of sea island cott.m, with their white boils, covering immense plantations, and forming the material out of which milions are cled and comforted. Gigantic in size were many of the east trees. They were felled by a corps of choppers, and in turn fell into the hands of the ewer gard. As they hay prostrate, to be lined and squared by the howes, and thus pat in candition for shipment, some were of such the such charge the hard of the trees of the candition the shipment of the

and accompanied with public celebration. This was the isuach of the ship lashells, which was built of the native cak, and was destined for the then opening cotton trade from the islands. It was a grand gais day. Three hundre is people assembled upon the spot from the adjacent main land; many others came from distant parts—come from St. Augustine,

Florids. It was a time of merrymaking, and a band

fer music was ealisted to give spirit to the evoxit. The vessel went off the shoch and the shouts of the assemble elevated, she had bright pennatis if the assemble elevated, she had bright pennatis if the assemble elevated, she had bright pennatis if the son of Mir. Cowper, and it was after the former that the son of Mir. Cowper was named. They owned a store at Garkins' Bind', where a large trace was curried on with the man land. They were enterprising Scotchmen from Greenock and were early pioneers in Scutterin trace and speculation, as many of their islow countrymen sere in other parts of the Southward of the characterin of many sons who fill their places.

I need hardly say that there are no evidences that the live oak-planting project on the island was ever proaccused. I magine that the reverse was the case, and that probably the planting of the black seed cotton engendered a manh an desperate as the moras multicable say, fortunately much more permanent and in the state of the introduced the black seed cotton engendered a manh as desperate as the moras multicable say. Fortunately much more permanent and internations and asserting of the black seed cotton engendered a manh as desperate as the moras multicable say. In a state of the introduced the black seed cotton, with which is shall con lude this, the first of my cummunications, to be followed by others if it should prove nece ptable to you.

A person natured bisset if st introduced the black seed cotton, suce planted it at the lower end of the country such of the produced and promises and the seed of the long cotton culture in America, that when in a new spance paragraph which were going the rounds a few years since, the same charm was advanced for the Georgia islands as being the first seat of the long cotton culture in America, that when in a norther chapper.

In 1803 John Cowper ento over to Nassan, Nev Provisence, and bought nine hundred Aricon negress that allowed the particulars of the culture in this country, Hamiton was allowed to the sead of the

incidents connected with these negroes, and I wait close. There were representatives among them of five nations. On one or sales one died from the bite of a rattlesnake. The negroes asked permission to bury their brother according to the customs of their country, which was of course granted. Thereupon, the rites of each of the five respective nations were performed over the body. They would charm rattlesnakes, and wave them around their neats in their clinched hands; they administered rattlesnake tea as a cure for pulmonary diseases. They were superstitious and suspicious; their overseer had learned a amattering of their language, which they themselves had been communicating in; but when they considered the danger of the overseer learning their secrets, and the intelligence they were writing and receiving from their friends at bome, every one rapidly learned the English, and abandoned his own tongue for common purposes.

The quarters of the negroes on the plantation were in palmetro tents or huts—and each one had his piece of ground on which to grow he corn and vegetables. When first settled, each one was given a pair of fowls and a sow pig. A voluntary offering of the women to the overseer, once a week, was an egg by each, brought and presented by her own hand.

They were permitted to have a jubilee ence every

an egg by each, brought and presented by her own hand.

They were permitted to have a jubilee once every year, after housing the crop, when a feast at a long table in a grove, was provided; and on such occasions, "like matter like man," the negroes would imitate the white man's order at the table, "boy bring me so and so." The desirs to imitate the genum of own delivery.

The negro men on the is and were well clothed with pasts, shirt and jacket, and the women equally

well.

On every Saturday night the negross practised their native religious rites in the camps; but Coristian teaching, which is generally inculcated by ce Scuttern plantern at the present day on his plantation, was not at that time instituted among towisland blucks.

Kissiana R.

Sinking of the Propeller Westmoveland.

island blacks.

Sinking of the Propeller Westmoreland.

Seventeen lives lost.

The Racine Advocate learns the following particulars of the loss of the propeller Westmoreland, from Mr. C. Wright toe engicer:—

The propeller left Chicago on Satarday, the 23 of December; stopped at Milwanke and took on 50 borrs is of floor, and then started for the norsh, expecting to get wood a Port Washington, but the sea was so heavy that they were obliged to return to Milwanke for wood. On Wednesday morning the propeller left Milwankie again, and made the south point of the Maniton Island, on Toursday at 10 o'cket; the sea was heavy, and the ice had formed so much on her bows and sides that she became water-logged, and her five put out.

She then floated about four nours after her fives were out, drifting to sea some fourteen miles, the passengers and crew remaining on board until she began to go down. The boats were lausched, and the largest yaw! was lost in launching. The passengers and crew reflied the dife-boat from the hurricane deck. There were ten passengers on board, two or whom were ladies, and the crew consisted of twenty three persons. After they got into the lifeboat it was upast, and two passengers were drowned. Fave of the passengers were lost and twelve of the crew. The two ladies were saved.

The strivtors made the shore at Platte River Bay, in Michigan, where they storded to land some ten miles north of where they started. The crew all west north except the first and second angineers and the second mate, who footed it on the beach to Masiette, where they took the Whirlwind and arrived at this place yesterday forenoon.

The names of the passengers were, as far as we could get them, as follows:—

Miss Anna Taylor, Chicago; Miss Kate Avery, Boston, Mass.; Robert Raney, Wm. Saltonstall, and a Dutchman, name unknown, and Wm. Mann. All saved.

Paul Pilky, first mete; Samuel Adams, second doc. Clinton Wright, first engineer: Mr. Reverse.

a Dutchman, name unknown, and was mannered.
Paul Pilky, first mate; Samuel Adams, second do.; Clinton Wright, first engineer; Mr Breckenridge, second do.; Daziel McIntoeh and Andrew McNiel, wheelamen; Mr. Fletcher, Frank Williams. Bannibal Priest and Solomon Simons, cooks; Andy Ecyle, Patrick Daly and Michael Kennedy, firemen. All saved.

The vessel was owned in Boffalo by Ellis, Petric & Co., and was worth some \$40,000.

PARA, Nov. 20, 1954.

Resources of the Districts Bordering on the Ama zon-Remote Prospects of he Navigation of the River being Opened-Stagnation of Burness in Para-Celebration of the Feast of Navareh-Grand Boat Race, &c., &c. Since my last, which was mailed some time sin

your correspondent has been vegetating on the enddy waters of the Amezoa and some of the tributaries thereof, and, from long and personal observation, has at last arrived at the sage conclusion that until this province of Grom Para, and especially that portion bordering on the "mighty, muldy becomes settled and inhabited by a race of beings in whose veins runs the blood of the Angio-Saxon, until that time shall arrive, the vast and almost unknown riches of the country will make but a poor figure at the Custom House at Para. And why? you will ask. Simply because the natives, not being acquainted with the luxuries of life, of course do not need them; in the matter of clothes, a very small quantity suffices. The river abounds literally swarms, with fish, the woods with game;

a very small quantity suffices. The river abounds, literally swarms, with fish, the woods with game; every sand bank has its monstrout tutles and their numberiess eggs, and every but its fruit trees bending beneath their gandy colored burdens.

Now, let he ask why should a race of beings naturally indolent in the extreme—readered sain more as by the heated air of the tropics—why should such a class go to wirk in downright earnest, like a live Ynokee, when nature has specad the table for them with unsparing hand, and invites them only to stretch forth a hand and cat? A little rubber, a few pounds of "copaids," and a small quantity of saited fish, just sufficient to pay for what scanty clothing is requisite, and to buy their "farina," (the bread of this country,) and you have the sum total of the production of a family's yearly labor. Yet there seems no prospect of a change for the better. We are allogather too sagaine in relation to the opening of the Amazon. The inhabitants of this porner of the Empire are, almost without exception, bitterly opposed to the movement, looking upon it as a "lore star" affair, snake their heads knowingly when the subject is inar duced, and make kneyment allusions to California, Texas, New Mexico and Cuba.

Times are very had in Para—no business, no morely, and with a fair prospect of remaining so. Including the present buying price in the lity being lifteen mit reis (about eight dollars) per aroba of thirty pounds, and gradually sit king.

Independent of the shundance of the article in

sirking.
Independent of the sbundance of the article in

dollars) per aroba of thirty pounds, and gradually sinking.

Independent of the shundance of the article in foreign countries, another cause can be assigned for the state of pieces in this market—namely, the fact of its producing such a tremendous price during the last year, has "stired up" a crowd of people to migrate to the rubber district, and the consequence is, the market is flooded. A large New York nouse here has been almost ruined by the high prices of last year, having refused their own paper for over two months, and even many owe large sums for rubber shipped last year. Their loss cannot be estimated at less than sixty contos of reis (\$33,333,31-100), and are looked upon with much suspicion.

The Feast of Nezareth terminated a short time since—a very brilliant affair, by the way. On the last right of the jubilee, seven hundred dozen of rockets were thrown up at one time!

But the great affair of the season came off yesterday, being no less than a live boat race, being the first thing of the kind that ever gladdened the eyes of the inhabitants of this goodly city. Eighteen boats were entered for the contest, being ships' launches, long beat, etc., and the manner of running was something peculiar: they were divided into live classes, each class running by itself; the conqueror of each class, being five, then can to gether for the first prize, a Brazihan dag richly embordered with gold, wen by an American mercanat, Samuel G. Pond, of Salem. The other prizes consisted of a silver oar, telescope, maps, &c., given by the newly formed "Club Maritimo." The yeacht "Imperatiry." belonging to Mr. D. R. B. Upton, and commanded by an American, was moored as the point of starting, and a gun from on board was the signal for leaving the course being parallel with and directly in front of the city sea wall, which, as well as the belconies, &c., was crowded with thousands of pleasure-loving gentry. The steamers Rio Negro, Marajo, and belonging to the Brazilian war trig Capineribe, and also a very hardsome six oared wri

The Guano Business. TO THE EDITOR OF

your correspondent "F," published in your paper on Wednesday, the 6th inst., first, that the author is "naturally generous and forgiving;" secon 1, that he did not intend "to aunounces new era in agricultural chemistry;" third, that he has "generously" saved me the labor of making many apt quotations from Liebig to show that he regarded nitrogen as "an essential element is vegetation," as the doctrine which I attributed to him in my former letter to you, (although nobody would be likely to doubtit;) four th that he is well qualified and kindly dis, osed to teach some of the simple principles of agricultural chemistry to the ignorant, as he has shown at some length; liftle, that he has allowed me an opportunity to show the advantage over himself, in the main po-ition which he assumed in his former letter, which the truth gives me. But I regret that he has omitted all notice of several important points to which I invited t is attention.

I have one or two remarks to make under each of

the preceding heads; and shall study brevity, being aware of the crowded state of your columns.

I have one or two remarks to make under each of the preceding heads; and shall study brevity, being aware of the crowded state of your columns.

lst. If I mirrepresent F. in any case, it will not be intentional, and I shall always enceavor to do mm justice, in a spirit as "generous" as his own.

2d. I supposed he in ended to announce "a new era in agricultural chemistry," because he said, in his first letter, that the Committee of toe House of Representatives, last summer, were induced to propose legislating on the importation of Peruvian gnaro, because they suppose it to be a valuable menure, in consequence of their ignorates of some thing, then known only "to a few," which has since proves that it is worthless. I now understand him to mean, that he claims nothing new, either in fact or theory, against the utinity of guano, and therefore an at a loss for his meaning in the above remark; for I cannot allow myself to subguose a mas of his knownedge so ign read as to imagine the three deality infinence of pure amounts to athard in twenties in the mean times in the magneths. In deality infinence of pure amounts to athard in twents as opicition to Peruvian guano wholly and solely on an assumption intirely inconsistent with one of the mest tannitar truchs in one of site; for he leates than became amounts is to jurious who a splied and even in excess, it cannot tab be so when applied and even in excess, it cannot tab be so when applied and even in excess, it cannot tab be so when applied and even in excess, it cannot tab be so when applied and even in excess, it cannot tab be so when applied and even in excess, it cannot tab be so when applied and even in excess, it cannot tab be so when applied and even in excess it cannot tab be so when applied and even in excess to apply in the second of the roots, the second of the roots, the second of the roots, the amounts in even in the second of the second of the interest in the second o

their composition, is often a most interesting but difficult problem to the requirer. The Omniscient and Omnipcient Being dispays his own superiority to his creatures by shroudour in a veil, temposition bits yet where the original of the problem in the problem of the problem

Perturing gunno, whose small bulk, cleantheses and other advantages, already preps ed and fit for use, with precise rules established for I:s application, and a sure promise of speedy and liberal remits?

Professor Lee, of the Georgia University, and editor of the Genere Farmer and Southern Outtivator, may that woile good atable macure is worth only one dollar a ton, Preuvisa guano is we th fifty dollars, and he refers us to "the Patent Offine reports for 1851 and 52, prepared when he had charge of that department," for numerous answers to inquiries in reference to the value of guano as a tertilizer.

An interesting fa: t may be mentioned here, (which probably is not unknown to F.,) that Professor Mapes, in the manu facture of his celebrated macure in New Jersey, uses twenty-five per cent: of Peruvian guano. The same practice is also pursued by a manufacturing house in diddletown, C. ma.

Without attempting even to notice any of the handreds and thousands of strong and unqualified testimonials which have been published in all parts of the United States and Great Britain, in favor of the great superiority of Peruvian guano over every other manure, I will harely remark, that the most satisfactory proof of its value, to those who look for practical evidence, is afforded by the extraordinary increase of consumption in all parts of this country and England where it has been used. Farmers who have the first year tried only small quantities, on account of its supposed dearness, in the fello-ing car have retarned for large supplies. Brillitudes nave satisfied themselves of its valuable fertulizing properties; and all F. arguments to the contra y will never convince them that it poisons vegetation. Figures show this fact beyond dispute. In 1848, ten thous and tons of Peruvian guano were sufficient for the supply of the United States, while the present year over one hurdred thousand tons have been required.

Now, with all these facts in view, together with the principlos and arguments which we have hastily considered, wh

ROMAN CATHOLIC CRUMITY IN CANADA.—In the Mentreal Witness we find recorded the facts of an attack made on a Frence Canadian famile by a band of men, apparently on account of their conversion to the Protestant faith. The statement is given by a repectable person, and there is no doubt of its correctness. We quote from the Frinces.—On the afternoon of the Grande Ligne Mission, entered the house of one Louis Poussint, who is a convert to Protestantism. In the evening, as soon as dusk, this young man, his father, Andrew Poussint, and his mother and sister—all the parties in the house, were scated around the colporteur, while he read the Scrip ures, and while thus engaged, a party of ruffically fellows, with blackened faces, entered the house, armed with short, heavy sticks, and be gen to beat and maltrest the inmates in the most heartless and shocking ms ner. The old man, who has been a Protestant s long time, and bears an excellent character, was evidently an object of capecial hatred; his head was sadly out, and one or two other blows fell upon different parts of his hody, and he was so more hurt as to be confined to labed for some time. The young man also received a bad wound on the bead, and all the party were less or more injured. No one here acquainted with the circumstance doubts but our der was their dealer, and they were only deterred from their purpose by the young woman starting off, as she mid, to get the revolver, and the canges a stating from the noise and confusion of their own rictous conduct; they left the house, or at least retired from the inner parts, and went outside, where they began throwping stones and other mentless, by which they broke the windows and the dear mentless, by which they broke the windows and the carrier to return.